

seen the German submarines leave on their new campaign against England.

Elaborate plans are being made for the Emperor's reception at Cuxhaven, according to Berlin dispatches. Every effort will be made to impress upon the German sailors that in destroying British food-carrying ships they will be hastening the end of the war more effectively than if they torpedoed British battleships.

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Associated Press).—The threatened submarine blockade of the ports of the British Isles is still an absorbing topic of discussion for English newspapers and the English people.

That England is regarding the German threat as something more than a bluff is shown in the fact that liners are to-day coming into British ports with their lifeboats along out and watered and provisioned.

Gerard Agrees to Meet Kaiser to Talk Over War Zone Note

THE HAGUE, Feb. 15.—Kaiser Wilhelm is irritated at the growth of an anti-American feeling in his capital; he has let it be known that he disapproves of some of the comments of the Berlin press, and Berlin newspapers to-day exhibited more restraint in dealing with the American note. This information was contained in dispatches from Berlin today.

The information was contained in dispatches from Berlin today. It stated that official confirmation of the report that the Emperor had invited United States Ambassador Gerard to his headquarters near the eastern front to discuss a situation that is admittedly serious.

The American Ambassador, the advice said, had accepted the Kaiser's invitation. He will leave for East Prussia, accompanied by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and will endeavor to acquaint the Kaiser with the exact conditions taken by America toward Germany's warlike to neutral vessels.

The Kaiser, at the same time, desires to have the position of Germany explained clearly. At the conference with the American Ambassador the position to be taken by Germany in reply to the American note will be explained carefully and any views expressed by Ambassador Gerard will meet with great consideration from the German reply is drafted.

The majority of the Berlin papers to-day toned down their attacks upon America, apparently under direction from the Government.

Airmen Hurl Bombs at King Of Montenegro in His Palace

COFFIN, Feb. 15.—(United Press).—Austrian aviators made an unsuccessful attack upon King Nicholas's winter palace at Richa, according to dispatches received here to-day.

Bombs were dropped within a few rods of the palace, but did little damage.

The King, the Queen and the Princess Vera and Xenia saw a thrilling fight between the palace guards and the aviators, who were finally driven off.

The sky warriors flew in over Lake Scutari and began raining bombs trying to hit the roof of the royal residence. One missile crashed through the glass roof of the conservatory a short distance from the palace itself, but the shock was slight.

Princess Vera rushed out onto the lawn at the noise of the explosion. The King and Queen and other members of the royal family followed despite the warning from the guards to enter the cellar of the residence.

Quick-fire directed a hailstorm toward the aviators, who continued to shell the palace grounds. Several spent bullets fell within a few yards of the royal party and were promptly gathered up as souvenirs by the princesses.

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT.

German Pushing Russians Back Along the Prussian Frontier

BERLIN, Feb. 15 (by wireless).—The German army has pushed the Russian army back in the direction of Tarnobrzeg.

On both sides of the frontier, in the eastern lake district, engagements are in progress with the retreating enemy.

German troops are advancing rapidly in the direction of Tarnobrzeg. The Russian army is retreating in the direction of Tarnobrzeg.

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northeast of Vailly.

In the Argonne, in the direction of Hagelle and Marie Therese, the fighting still continues with energy from trench to trench, but there have been no movements of infantry.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse an attempt at attack by the German forces at a point between the village of Malancourt and the forest of the same name was promptly repulsed.

In Lorraine the enemy, after having driven back our advance guard, succeeded in occupying Signal Hill and the village of Norroy.

A counter attack on our part drove the Germans back as far as the northern declivity of Signal Hill, where they are still holding their positions in some trenches.

"In the Vosges the German offensive movement which began along the two banks of the River Lauch was not pushed.

"Yesterday on the Louth bank the enemy bombarded our positions on the north bank of this stream. The Germans are being held in check by us.

"In front of our advanced line at Langenloup, in the forest of Rempech, French troops on skis have executed a brilliant counter-attack against the German positions on the side of the mountain."

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SPURNED MAN SHE SUE FOR BRUISED HEART; LOSES SUIT

Miss Uhlig, Plaintiff, Testifies She Just Couldn't Wed Dr. Nylan.

'ALL CONTRACTS ALIKE.'

So Says Court in Throwing Out Her Case—Love Letters Shown.

Miss Edna Uhlig of Arlington, N. J., who sued Dr. Arthur H. Nylan, a young Brooklyn physician, for \$25,000 damages for alleged breach of promise, was under cross-examination by the physician's attorney, J. K. Kramer, in Justice Newburger's part of the Supreme Court to-day when Kramer asked:

"Would you be willing to-day to marry Dr. Nylan if he urged you to?"

"No," was Miss Uhlig's emphatic reply, "I could not after all that has happened. He cast me aside once and if I married him now I would always have the lurking feeling that he did not want me in his home."

Kramer with this answer as a basis immediately moved for dismissal of the complaint. Justice Newburger, granting the motion, took the case away from the jury with the following statement:

"A marriage contract is no different from any other contract. The plaintiff must show she is ready, willing and able to carry out her part of it. She now says she is not ready. The contract is dismissed and the jury discharged."

Bravely striving to keep back her tears, Miss Uhlig left the court room with her father, while her attorney filed his portfolio with scores of packages of love letters he intended to use as evidence. Only a few of them got to the jury.

"THINK OF THE KISSES AND OTHER LOVE LETTERS," HE WROTE.

"Dear Love," one of them began, "To-day is the anniversary of the day when I first told you of my love. How fortunate I am to possess the love of a girl like you! I would take you to the theatre, shower you with candy and make you happy in other ways, but you can understand I am not in a position to do so now. There will come a day—and years and years—when we can make up for what we have missed. Under your influence and guidance there will be no limit to my success. Just think of all the kisses, dear, and cheer up. Lovingly, A. H. Nylan."

Dr. Nylan, at the time this letter was written, was not yet of age and was a medical student looking forward to graduation two years later.

Under date of July 11, 1911, after he and Miss Uhlig had become engaged, Dr. Nylan wrote:

"My dear, I have a confession to make. I have gone out with a young lady and it proved one of the experiences that show me how much you mean to me. You must realize I have my spells, but when I think of you they disappear. It is a marvel to me that you go on forgiving me all the time. It will cost about \$5 to see you, but it will be worth much more. Still, I am not a John D. Rockefeller. Love and kisses. Lovingly, A. H. Nylan."

AND THEN HE PENNED 'I DON'T LOVE YOU.'

A letter dated Feb. 15, 1915, showed a sudden change of heart. It read: "In view of existing conditions, I think it would be best for us to sever our relations. Loveless marriages are bad but not so bad as the alternative. The fact that I do not love you, it seems to me there would be lasting unhappiness between us."

"Interest yourself in church work. As you love me, show evidence of your love by not making it hard for me. I hope some day you will meet a young man who will make your life happy. Don't seek any more of me because of what I have done. I can find no special pleasure in your company any more, so what would be the use of my writing?"

Miss Uhlig said Dr. Nylan often wrote letters like that, and then called and asked her to forgive him on the plea that he had been suffering from one of his "spells of love."

"I did not love me," she said, "that he did not love me. I should have released him. But whenever he called at the house he always asked forgiveness."

In February, 1913, she said, the physician's calls ceased.

Before Miss Uhlig admitted she was ready now to marry her former suitor, her father, Richard W. Uhlig of Orange, N. J., testified Dr. Nylan asked for his daughter's hand shortly after he began to call on her. He said his daughter seemed "crushed and frantic" to do anything when the engagement was broken.

LEAPS TO HIS DEATH.

William B. Baker of No. 219 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, a contracting plumber, leaped from a second story window in the Brooklyn Hospital early to-day and died of his injuries four hours later. Baker was taken to the hospital Saturday evening and underwent an operation for appendicitis, which was found to have reached a hopelessly advanced stage.

The nurse and housekeeper were standing in the door of the room this morning when Baker, who had been in the hospital for several days, leaped from the window and fell to the ground.

JAPAN ORDERS EXPULSION OF GERMANS AND ENGLISH AS DISTURBERS OF PEACE.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Feb. 15.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the expulsion from Japan of four Germans and one Englishman, who have been found guilty of actions disturbing peace and order. The authorities have decided upon a stricter surveillance of Germans and Englishmen in the country.

GIRL WHO WOULDN'T MARRY MAN SHE SUES AND WHO LOSES CASE.



ON THE VULGAR COURT! FRAULEIN MUST APPEAR

Lackey From the Ritz Brings Unmuzzled Dog, but Magistrate Demands Lady's Presence.

In this free and democratic country, according to the views of Magistrate Simms, sitting in Yorkville Court, nobody is above answering a summons to appear before him, not even foreign guests stopping at the Ritz Carlton.

The Magistrate demonstrated his conviction in this regard to-day when the case of Fraulein Meis Carl, owner of the unmuzzled dog, Bimbasch, failed to appear upon a summons.

The German lady was served with a summons yesterday while she was giving Bimbasch, a wild and ferocious "Pom" about five inches long, his airing in Central Park. Bimbasch was no muzzled over his ravening jaws, but he was on a leash. Nevertheless, his mistress was summoned in accordance with the law.

To-day the guest of the Ritz Carlton failed to appear, but a uniformed lackey, with Bimbasch under his arm, appeared before the bar. His mistress, he said, was quite willing to pay any fine the Magistrate might impose, but she saw no reason why she should go to a vulgar court.

"Tell your mistress," Magistrate Simms sternly admonished, "that I will give her until Thursday to appear before me. If she fails to do so I will issue a warrant."

TOY BALLOONS CAUSED OTTAWA AIRSHIP SCARE

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 15.—A despatch received to-day from Brockville said the aeroplanes scare of last night had been dispelled.

In searching for persons to corroborate the story that aeroplanes flew across the border there from the United States, the Dominion police, according to the despatch, found to-day the remnants of two toy fire balloons, which were launched into the air at Morrisstown, N. Y., in connection with the celebration of one hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada.

The despatch added that one of the balloons was found on the banks of the St. Lawrence River and the other outside the town.

The Dominion police believe the light balloons were mistaken for persons who saw them for searchlights on aeroplanes.

SIMON BRENTANO DIES AFTER YEAR'S ILLNESS

Simon Brentano, long one of the most prominent bookellers in New York, died this morning at his residence, No. 34 Reynolds Terrace, Orange, N. J. He had been in poor health for more than a year.

Mr. Brentano was born in Cincinnati about thirty years ago. He joined his uncle in the early seventies at the Union Square store of the concern, which had been built up from a tiny newsstand to one of the most important distributors of literature in the country. From that time he had a leading part in its direction.

WARBURG DENIES TALKING SHIP BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, whose name has been brought up in the Senate debates, when Senators opposed to the Ship Bill have questioned whether Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which he was formerly a member, were not interested in selling German ships to the Government, today made the following statement:

"I have never discussed with Secretary McAdoo nor any member of the Administration or Congress, directly or indirectly, the purchase or sale of the ships of the Hamburg American line or any other line," said he. "As a matter of fact, I have conscientiously avoided all political discussions, and there is not a living soul in the United States to whom I ever said a word favoring the Ship Purchase Bill."

SHIP BILL LOBBY INQUIRY ORDERED BY THE SENATE

Democrats Turn on Republicans and Use Burton Resolution to Serve Own Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Investigation of all charges of influences at work for and against the Administration ship bill was ordered to-day by the Senate.

Administration Democrats and filibustering Republicans unanimously voted for a resolution to look into charges of lobbying by the so-called Shipping Trust and to inquire into any negotiations by Administration officials to buy belligerent ships.

This was the outcome of the introduction of a resolution by Senator Burton, Saturday, providing for an inquiry on any connection between the ship companies owning interned ships and the Administration, particularly the Treasury Department.

The Democrats this afternoon approved the proposed probe, but suggested that its scope be so widened, as Senator Williams put it, as to "catch all the fish and not only one kind."

The Burton resolution was reported favorably by Chairman Williams of the Senate Contingent Expenses Committee, with a number of amendments.

"The original resolution intimates that there has been corrupt influence behind the support of this Shipping Bill," Chairman Williams said in presenting the committee report. "It is intended to strike at the Secretary of the Treasury. We might as well be frank about that; and at a member of the Federal Reserve Board. If there is rottenness on one side of the Denmark we had better see what is on the other."

The amendments propose that the investigation include "what efforts the so-called Shipping Trust has made to prevent the passage of the Ship Purchase Bill; that it be ascertained what shipping corporations or chambers of commerce dominated by shipping interests have maintained legal representatives in Washington to oppose the bill, and that it also be ascertained what Senators are stock or bond holders in the United Fruit Company or other shipping corporations with which Government ships might compete."

Senator Reed spoke at length in defense of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom, he said, Senator Burton's resolution cast a reflection.

Vice-President Marshall at once appointed Senators Walsh, Simmons, Reed, Burton and Weeks, three Democrats and two Republicans, to make the inquiry.

There are only fifteen working days left to the sixty-third Congress. Some Senators were of the opinion that such an investigation, likely to be prolonged, made improbable the passage of the bill before March 4.

Officially assured an extra session of the President adhered to his determination to press the measure.

While the Senate was acting, Secretary McAdoo was notifying Senator Fletcher that he was preparing all the information on the subject called for in the original resolution.

After the investigation resolution had been passed Senator Reed hurried a Parliamentary bill into the Senate chamber, which was the subject of a motion to refer to the Rules Committee the Reed special closure rule for the Shipping Bill. For a moment the Republicans were thrown into disorder before they realized that the closure fight was on again.

On an objection, Vice President Marshall sustained Mr. Reed's motion. Senator Lodge appealed, and on a vote to table the appeal the Administration Democrats were defeated by the seven insurgents voting with the Republicans.

The House Democratic steam roller on the ship measure has its throttle wide open. The House Democrats will caucus to-night and vote party pledges to pass the Administration compromise bill Tuesday. The vote is expected about 8 o'clock Tuesday night.

COMMISSIONER SAW MARSHALL MAKE FIRST AFFIDAVIT.

Howard Long, United States Commissioner in Philadelphia, declared Marshall did make an affidavit repudiating his Becker testimony. Mr. Long says he saw Marshall make the affidavit and swear to it, and then saw him sign his name to each of the four pages in the presence of John B. Johnson, representing Becker's lawyer, Martin T. Mantion of New York. Both Mr. Mantion and

JACK ROSE OFFERS TO HELP BECKER IN HIS FIGHT FOR LIFE

(Continued from First Page.)

No. 128 West Forty-sixth Street, where they found Rose.

"I ain't got nothing to say," was his response to the first question put to him. "I've said about enough. What I've said is on the records and it can stand there for me."

"But what of Marshall—do you know him?" was asked.

"No, I don't know him," he answered.

He then was told of what Rose had said.

"He's got that wrong," said Rose. "Here's the way it happened: Before the second trial took place and when I was standing in Robertson's office one day, this black man entered and he came over and put his hand on my shoulder. Then he went out."

"You know him?" Rose was asked.

"No, I didn't know him," replied Rose. "All man that that color look about the same to me. I didn't go over and tell Robertson that the fellow had butted in on our conference in Harlem."

"What about that conference?"

"A talk that did come up while we was talking to Becker. I didn't know who he was. You know how it is—all kinds of fellows was in the room, and I never used to think anything of it when a man would butt in. I didn't notice Marshall's looks that night."

He then made his offer to appear as a voluntary witness before Becker's lawyers.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick Groch, who was accused by Marshall of having "framed up" the corroborative testimony about the Harlem murder conference which formed the backbone of the prosecution's case in the second trial, said to-day that he believes there is a plot to free Becker on foot in which five or six men are interested. These men, he declared, have been working unceasingly to get the second conviction set aside.

"From information in my possession," said Mr. Groch, "I believe that certain men are working to get Becker's conviction set aside and he finds he will have to go to the chair he will make a clean breast of the Harlem affair and the police graft-which preceded it. These men would be implicated in any such a statement."

"Marshall has denied to me that he made an affidavit repudiating the testimony he gave at the trial and I believe him. He has been approached on five different occasions by men who tried to persuade him to swear that he had given false testimony at the trial. Other witnesses have been approached too."